Alexandria Advertiser
AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] MUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1802. [No. 544.

The subscriber having been appointed AUCTIONEER, and having given Bond and Security as the law directs —solicits a share of the public patronage; he has taken the Store belonging to Mr. Joseph Riddle, at the Corner of King and Union Streets, where he will be ready to receive GOODS for sale the beginning of next week. THO. PATTEN.

September 11. d

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
September 10. Vendue-Master

Public Sale.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon will be sold on Col. Ramsay's Wharf.

12 PUNCHEONS OF
ST. VINCENT'S RUM,
And 15 bags of COFFEE at a credit of 60 and 90 days.

P. G. MARSTLLLER,
Sept. 13. Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to supply the maket of Alexandria with the different kinds of FISH which the waters of the Potomac affords has prepared a Subscription Paper which will be open at the Coffee-House for the space of 10 days from this date. Any gentleman desirous of being supplied with FISH may be furnished with the paper upon application to the manager of the C. House. J. B. SMITH.

September 11. d10t

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,
of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price:—also,
Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town.

7th mo. 19th. d

WILL BE LANDED

To-morrow morning on Merchant's Wharf,

30 PUNCHEONS
Of excellent
3d PROOF RUM,
Which will be sold at a reasonable price and liberal credit.——Apply to
Wm. HODGSON.

August 24. d.

10 Pipes 4th Proof Brandy,
20 Hhds. Brown Sugar, (1st quality)
20 Puncheons Jamaica and Grenada Rum,
10 Bales Cotton,
20 Quarter Casks, F & FF English Gunpowder,
50 Bags Pearl Barley,
1000lb. Fine Ground Ginger,

FOR SALE, BY
R. B. JAMESSON.

THE SCHOONER
Enterprize,
For New-York, will sail in all next week; for freight or passage apply as above, or to capt. MITCHEL.

September 11. d

FOR CHARTER,

THE SCHOONER
EVELINA,
about 700 barrels burthen, in prime order, and ready to receive a cargo on board.

Apply to Capt. James Croudill or,
WM. HODGSON.

August 31. d

For Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston,

Freight wanted for the sch'r
ROMEO,
ALPHALET LORING, Master.——Apply to
JOHN G. LADD,

Who has received by the above vessels,
Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback,
Russia and Ravens Duck, } per bale or piece,
Few boxes men's fine Hats,
Men's neat Calf-skin,
Women's and Misses' black and colored Morroco, } Shoes,
Fancy Kid,
Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,
Fontainac do. in casks,
Green Coffee in bags,
Sugar in hhds. and bbls. Loaf do.
Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,
Plaister Paris,
Cheese, Onions, &c.

August 17. d

REMOVAL.

☞ JOHN BYRNE has removed to the corner of King and Royal Streets, opposite Mr. Mott's (commonly called Mc'-Knight's) tavern, where he has for sale CHOICE WINES, SPIRITOUS LIQUORS and GROCERIES, at moderate prices.

September 3. eo7t‡

Just Published,
BY COTTOM & STEWART,
AND FOR SALE,
A NEW NOVEL,
Entitled the
BEGGAR BOY;
(Price one Dollar.)
By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the London Critical Reviews.

July 30.

JUST RECEIVED,
Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.
ABEL WILLIS.

August 28. d

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

July 24. d

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Apply to Gen. Thomas Hart Jun. of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,
70 tons Plaister,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25. d

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,
Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,
Spanish Segars,
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes to sell off his present stock, it will be an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.

July 31. d

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 24. d

JUST RECEIVED,
Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.
THO. SIMMS.

August 28. d

Cash given for rags.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the Act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An Act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" has been awarded and issued against *John B. Armstead* of the county of Loudoun, merchant; and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on the last Wednesday in September next, and on the first and second Wednesdays in October following, at the house of Mr. *Lacy*, in the town of Middleburg (Loudoun County) at 12 o'clock on each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said Bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and his creditors are to assent to, or dissent from the allowance of his certificate.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

EURR POWELL,
Secretary to the Commission.

Middleburg, August 14. (21) d28t

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,
Oranges, Cocoa-Nuts, Limes, &c. &c.

Also,
Excellent Jar Raisins,
Havannah Segars by the Box,
And a few Weavers' SLAYS of different Numbers.

JOSEPH DYSON.

September 3. eo

FOR SALE,
2,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*

Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

July 3. d

HAY in BUNDLES

Of about 200 pounds each for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.

9th mo 2d. d

To be Rented,

The House in which I now live, of which I have a lease for upwards of three years from this time; the situation is eligible and the House commodious For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax-street, June 19. eo

Strayed or Stolen,

About 20 days ago, from Alexandria,
A BRIGHT BAY HORSE,
fifteen hands high, with three white feet and a few white hairs in his forehead.—*Twenty Dollars* will be given for the conviction of the Thief, *or Ten Dollars* for the restoration of the Horse.

Apply to the Printer.

September 10. 2aw6t

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

From the New-York Evening Post.

JEFFERSON & CALLENDER.

No. 12.

(Concluded.)

The delay of this number ſo long, has ariſen, not from that miſerable indifference to the ſtate of our public affairs, which too many endeavor to conceal under the name of diſcreet moderation, nor from that ſhameful indolence which would fain take ſhelter in a pretended love of quiet, but ſolely from a deſire to do juſtice to the ſubject, by beſtowing upon it all that patient reſearch, that diſpaſſionate inveſtigation, which it muſt on all hands be allowed to demand.

It is our belief, that in ordering the fine of 200 dollars to be repaid to James Thompſon Callender, after it had been levied by the Marſhal and had of courſe become legally *veſted* in the United States, the Preſident has aſſumed a prerogative unknown to the conſtitution: It has therefore become our duty to *arraign this abuſe at the bar of public reaſon.* And while we ſhall ſtudiouſly avoid any uncandid conſtruction, or indecorous licence, no conſideration, ſhall induce us to abſtain from a free and decent enquiry.

It may not be improper here to provide againſt certain falſe and improper impreſſions which might tend to leſſen that degree of undivided attention which we muſt invite, as abſolutely eſſential to a right underſtanding of the ſubject before us. There are doubtleſs many well diſpoſed perſons who will be apt to conſider chiefly the amount of the fine itſelf, and to exclaim with the poet, *Rixatur de lana caprina.** They may imagine a mere 200 dols. to be too paltry a ſum to attract much notice or cauſe any ſerious alarm. But let it be forever remembered, that in all conſtitutional queſtions, it is the principle, not the amount of the ſum in controverſy, which is to be taken into account. Uſurpations of every kind are introduced with the greater facility, when in their firſt attempts, they are too trivial to arreſt attention, or when they are cloaked under the plauſible pretext of public utility. Once introduced, however, we are ſoon awakened to behold a gigantic monſter, [illegible] formidable ever to be moved. The exerciſe of a *Lettre de Cacket,* in a few preliminary inſtances of known and deteſtable crimes, may have led to the eſtabliſhment of the Baſtile, and all the horrors of diſcretionary impriſonment. On the other hand, the aſſumed prerogative of beſtowing at the will of the Monarch, moderate rewards on great ſervices rendered the community, might ſmooth the way to the unlimited diſpoſal of national property upon the corrupt favorers of arbitrary power. When Charles the Firſt was unhappily induced to violate the conſtitution by his unauthorized exaction of ſhip money, the celebrated John Hambden made a great and glorious oppoſition; renowned in the annals of all ſucceeding ages: his reſiſtance coſt him an ample fortune; yet the ſum demanded was only a few ſhillings. The amount claimed was clearly no object, but the principle contented for involved the Liberties and Conſtitution of his country—and he made a noble ſtand in their behalf which has given a ſplendor to his name that no time can diminiſh.——Thus, to come down to our own times, the triſling duty of three pence a pound upon tea, was a matter altogether inſignificant when ſet in compariſon with the toils, the dangers, the blood and treaſure which was to be the price of a Revolution. But an Otis, an Adams, a Hancock, a Warren, a Quincey and a Mollineaux, ſat not down with Pike's Arithmetic before them to calculate the exact amount which an oppoſition was to coſt——When it became a queſtion between "economy in the public expenſe" and principle, they were not to be deterred by an impotent apprehenſion that it would *take from the mouth of labor* ſome of the bread *it had earned.* The admiſſion of a right to tax and bind America by law in all caſes whatſoever, could not be endured—it involved principles repugnant to conſtitutional rights and ſubverſive of FREEDOM. This was the great conſideration which impelled them forward and taught them to ſpurn at thoſe obſtacles which with weaker or leſs patriotic men would have been inſurmountable.

* *Let them diſpute about ſtraws.*

† *Ingrediturque ſolo, et caput inter nubila condit. Virg.*

Hiſtory will inſcribe their names in the ſame roll with that of Hambden and Pym.

In the language then of a nervous writer, "Let me exhort and conjure you, my fellow-citizens, never to ſuffer an invaſion of your political conſtitution, however minute the inſtance may appear, to paſs by without a determined, perſevering reſiſtance. One precedent creates another. They ſoon accumulate and conſtitute law. What yeſterday was fact is to day doctrine. Examples are ſuppoſed to juſtify the moſt dangerous meaſures; and where they do not ſuit exactly, the defect is ſupplied by analogy. This is not the cauſe of faction or of party, or of any individual, but the common intereſt of every man in America. If the conſtitutional powers of the Preſident did not in the caſe we are about to conſider, extend to the reſtitution of the fine which had been levied, or if the pardon, as iſſued, was not legally competent to produce the effect aſcribed to it, then the conſtitution of the country has been violated—and if it may be violated with impunity in one inſtance, what ſecurity have we for its future ſafety.

Having made theſe preliminary remarks we come now more immediately to the ſubject of the preſent number.

In order to avoid being perplexed with uſeleſs controverſy, and loſing ſight of the principal queſtion, let us here ſtate the leading features of the caſe itſelf.

On the 28th of May, 1800, James Thompſon Callender, was legally convicted of a miſdemeanor, and ſentanced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, to be impriſoned nine months, and find ſecurity for his good behaviour for a certain term "beyond the expiration of his impriſonment;" ſhortly after Callender had paid the fine into the hands of the Marſhal, and after the term of his impriſonment had expired, a general pardon of the miſdemeanor, *remitting and releaſing all pains and penalties incurred or to be incurred by reaſon thereof,* was granted and ſent to the Marſhal. Doubts were ſuggeſted whether, having once received the money from Callender, the officer could legally pay it back to him. Theſe doubts were communicated to the acting Secretary of State, who, after a delay of nearly a month, replied, that the queſtion had been conſidered, and that a pardon remits and reſtores it to the party; concluding with a direction to the Marſhal to "reſtore the money to Mr. Callender;" which was accordingly done.

On this ſtatement it will be maintained, firſt, that the Preſident had no power to reſtore the fine after it had been levied; ſecond, admitting him to be poſſeſſed of the right, yet that a *charter* of *pardon* ſimply, like the one in this caſe, could not without expreſs words of reſtitution, have that operation. If I am ſucceſsful in my attempt to eſtabliſh theſe propoſitions, it will follow, that Mr. Jefferſon has exceeded his conſtitutional powers, and violated the laws of his country. Surely this ſubject is intereſting, although the inveſtigation may be tedious; but however I may fail to amuſe the multitude of readers, I flatter myſelf I ſhall receive the ſerious and candid attention of all men of reflection.

In diſcuſſing theſe two points, I ſhall confine myſelf ſtrictly to the facts, leaving to another opportunity, a more particular enquiry into the Preſident's motives. For the preſent, I ſhall take it for granted, that he was actually influenced by thoſe aſcribed to him in the papers devoted to his defence, particularly that printed at Worceſter, under the immediate care and direction of the Attorney-General, a deſire to evince his oppoſition to the ſedition act as an unconſtitutional law. He is welcome to all the benefits to be derived from ſuch a defence; and in truth, he muſt take up with this, or reſort to one equally unjuſtifiable, and far more diſgraceful. But to return—

Firſt, *the Preſident has no power to return a fine once levied.* The people of the United States, when they adopted the national conſtitution, not only directed that all executive powers ſhould be veſted in a Preſident, but they defined and limited thoſe powers in the inſtrument itſelf; no power, therefore, can be legally exerciſed by him unleſs given by expreſs proviſion, or reſulting by fair conſtruction. I am no advocate for the diminution of thoſe powers; I would be the laſt man to deſire to place a limitation on the ſalutary prerogatives of the Executive; I conſider them eſſentially neceſſury to the welfare and happineſs of the people, and I would not, by any forced inference, attempt in any ſhape to abridge them. But notwithſtanding the liberality of this diſpoſition, I am, & ever ſhall be, rigidly tenacious of the principle by which thoſe powers are to be teſted. We are to be governed by the conſtitution as we find it, not as it might be modified. If the powers of the Executive are too narrow, extend them by amendment, but not by the violation of the inſtrument. Till that is done we muſt take it as it is.

After the moſt careful examination of the conſtitution, I find no clauſe expreſsly authorizing the Executive to order the *reſtitution of a fine,* and thus *diveſt* the United States of monies, once legally *veſted* by a payment to one of their officers, for their uſe. Since then the conſtitution contains no expreſs proviſion of this ſort, it remains only to enquire if any ſuch power exiſts by fair implication? And here again I have to confeſs, that I can find no word or phraſe which can be even brought to bear at all on the ſubject, except the ſingle clauſe which confers on the Preſident the right to grant reprieves and pardons.—And we are thus brought to the ſingle conſideration, whether the power to *pardon* offences neceſſarily implies a power of *reſtitution?*

The term *pardon* in the Engliſh law books, is applicable to various ſubjects. There, the crown may pardon not only crimes and miſdemeanors, but debts; and by a ſeperate and diſtinct prerogative, may award reſtitution of goods and chattles or lands forfeited; here, however, the power of the Preſident is expreſsly limited to the granting "*reprieves and pardons for offences againſt the U. States, except in caſes of impeachment.*"——The queſtion therefore reſolves itſelf preciſely into this; whether a right to pardon implies in its very eſſence, a power to reſtore a fine impoſed, and already paid?

In England, All fines make a part of the ordinary revenue of the crown, and are paid into the exchequer the ſole uſe of the king, who is the ſole proprietor or poſſeſſor thereof, and who may therefore order reſtitution. But even there, although in the words of Blackſtone, "the effect of a *pardon* ſimply is to make the offender a new man; to acquit him of all *corporal penalties and forfeitures** anexed to that offence for which he obtains his Pardon," [illegible] ly ſee, will not operate to *reſtore* a fine without expreſs *words of reſtitution.* In this country fines are not paid into the exechequer for the uſe of the Preſident, but into the treaſury for the uſe of the U. STATES—The theory of our government never once contemplated a power in the Executive over the Treaſury, in any ſhape. And here it is we take the material diſtinction, in reference to this ſubject between the king of Great Britain and the Preſident of the United States. It may now, perhaps, be proper, before we go any farther, to examine the Engliſh law more particularly as the power of the Crown, to grant pardons. I hold it to have been long ſince indiſputably ſettled, by a courſe of authorities, that where *the ſubject, or ſubjects generally, have an intereſt in the fine, there the Crown cannot interpoſe to order reſtitution* to this point authorities ſhall be produced.—

"A pardon does not diſcharge a thing in which the ſubject has a property or intereſt." Reſolved, 5 Cro. 31, a 3 Mod. 56, Cro. Car. 357, 8.

"A *penalty* upon a conviction for deer ſtealing is not diſcharged *by a pardon for it is a forfeiture to the party* grieved and *he hath an intereſt in the penalty.*" Semb. 1 Salk. 383, 4.

"The Crown's ſhare only of a forfeiture is pardoned by an act of general pardon." Temp. Anu. Parker 280.

"After an action popular, brougha *tam pro domino quam pro ſripſo,* according to any ſtatue, the king cannot diſcharge but his own part, and cannot diſcharge the informers part." 3 Cro. Ins. 338. Str. 530, 1272. 21 Geo. II.

Thus we ſee, that while the law allows the king his full perogative where he alone is concerned, it is ſcrupulouſly vigilant that he ſhall never exerciſe it where it in any manner interfers with the rights of others; and although it cannot exclude the prerogative of pardon, it may prevent the exerciſe of the other prerogative of *reſtitution* from accompanying the pardon. The King can only reſtore money belongs to himſelf—that in which no one elſe has an intereſt; but in the theory of our government it is not once contemplated that any part of the public money which belongs to the executive.—Reaſoning therefore by far analogy from the caſe above cited, it follows, that as the United States have the ſole intereſt in the penalty levied, the Preſident can have no right to order it reſtored, or in any way to interfere with it. But we are not even left to inference on this important ſubject:—When once a fine is levied, it becomes a *veſted* part of the national revenue, and ſubjected to the diſpoſition of Congreſs only; to whom alone all power of this nature is expreſsly intruſted by the Conſtitution.—"*No money ſhall be drawn from the Treaſury, but in conſequence of appropriation by law.*" Could words more ſtrong be found to guard public property? I am induced, however, to believe that the Attorney General, then Secretary of State *pro tem,* muſt have founded his opinion on this very clauſe: I fancy that, on looking at this phraſe, the notion occurred to him that before a fine is paid into the Treaſury, a pardon remits and *reſtores* it to the party. I am at a loſs, indeed, to conjecture upon what other ground he has attempted the diſtinction between money paid into the treaſury and money paid to officers, who by receiving it, become accountable for it to the treaſury. The ſuppoſed novelty of the queſtion, one would imagine muſt naturally have excited his attention; its importance, in an abſtract view, could hardly have eſcaped him, and the reſponſibility of his ſituation as Counſellor of the Preſident in all important law points, muſt have impoſed it upon him as his duty to examine it with the moſt cautious deliberation.—Yet after all, it will be found, that he has proceeded upon a diſtinction without any ſolid difference. The conſtitution ſuppoſed that all monies belonging to the public, would be paid into the treaſury; and for greater caution, meant by this clauſe to guard againſt unwarranted appropriations, it was taken for granted that no indirect applications for money would be made to any of its collecting officers, and therefore that it would be ſufficient to admoniſh thoſe who acted in the treaſury, that they would not be juſtified in paying outout money with an expreſs legal appropriation. The doctrine, however now contended for would render all ſuch proviſions perfectly nugatory. Vain indeed has been this caution—idl all the preventative wiſdom of the framers of our conſtitution, if the Preſident of the United States can diſpoſe of the public money as he pleaſes, at any time before it actually reaches the national treaſury. This is to render him the abſolute and incontrolable governor, if not proprietor, of all the public revenues. If it is law to proceed as he has done in the caſe before us, he may cancel all the Cuſtom houſe bonds, or iſſue his warrants to the collectors of the cuſtoms and ſupervifors of the revenue, and diſpoſe of whatever public money is in their hands, any time before it is lodged in the coffers of the treaſury. What would be the conſequence of ſuch a doctrine, and how fairly it may be inferred from the opinion of the attorney general the people muſt judge.

We come now to the ſecond propoſition; namely, admitting the Preſident to be poſſeſſed of the right, yet that a charter of pardon, *without words of reſtitution,* could not operate to reſtore the money. It will be perceived that here I am at iſſue with the Attorney General, who after ſeveral week's conſideration delivered his opinion "that before a fine is paid into the treaſury, a pardon remits and reſtores it to the party." In a caſe of this public moment however, we hope we ſhall ſtand excuſed, if we undertake to examine for ourſelves what the law may be, uninfluenced by loſty names or exalted ſtation. And in direct contradiction to this great law-officer, I ſhall maintain, that when a fine is once paid, it having become property veſted, a charter of pardon does not imply its reſtitution.—To eſtabliſh this doctrine the following authorities are conceived to be directly in point.

"In error upon outlawry pronounced upon indictment of murder, it was aſſigned for error, that at the capias, the king pardoned him *all that in him is, all chattels and poſſeſſions;* and prayed that the outlawry be reverſed, and that we have his chattles; and the judgment reverſed, *but he did not re-have* his goods, for it ſeems that it ought to be by *words of reſtitution* & not by *words of pardon.*" B. Charters de pardon pl. 73. cites 9 H. 5, 14. 15.

"A *pardon* of an outlawry for felony, does not reſtore his goods, or lands [illegible]

* *The words made uſe of by the Preſident are "all pains and penalties"*

feited by the outlawry, without *words of reſtitution.* 2 Rol. Ab. 179, 1, 15.

"A man is indicted of a treſpaſs and outlawed at the ſuit of the King: *& Rex pardonawit utlagarium in eum promulgatum, et quicquid ad eum pertinet,* and notwithſtanding that the defendant ſhall make fine, for it ſeemeth that theſe words *quiquid ad eum pertinet* without any reſerrence, are too general to diſpence with the fine." 3 Ins. 239.

"A pardon of all forfeitures will not *diveſt* an intereſt *veſted* in the king."—3 Mod. 2 Jac. 2 B.

"As no pardon from the king ſhall *diveſt* any intereſt *veſted* in the ſubject; ſo neither ſhall it, *without words of reſtitution*, even *diveſt* any thing from the king." Lev. 8. 120. 2 Mod. 53 Saund. 362. 3 Mod. 111. Bac. 5. 296.

"If a man outlawed at the ſuit of a party be pardoned of the outlawry, yet he is not reſtored to his goods *thereby*: For the *pardon* ſhall not give reſtitution of *goods.* Br. Charters de pardon pl. 11.

"*Pardon* by the king, without expreſs *words of reſtitution*, ſhall not *diveſt*, either from the king or ſubject *an intereſt*, either in lands or goods, *veſted in them* by an attainder or conviction precedent. 2 Hawk Pl. C. 296. cap. 37. 3. 54.

It muſt be remembered that the general doctrine is that a pardon acquits of "all corporal penalties and forfeitures annexed to the offence," yet we ſee it expreſsly adjudged that without *ſpecific words of reſtitution*, no pardon can reſtore a fine levied.—After obſerving the uniform current of authorities, I confeſs myſelf utterly at a loſs to conceive in what way the Preſident, or Secretary of State, or the Attorney General, will attempt to ſupport the opinion which has been given and acted upon. No lawyer will contend that any words or phaſe in the pardon iſſued by the Preſident, amount *to words of reſtitution*, but if any common reader ſhould incline to ſuch an opinion it may be obſerved, that the Attorney General himſelf has ſaved us the trouble of ſhewing that they do not, for he places the queſtion preciſely on the footing, that "*a pardon of itſelf remits and reſtores a fine to the party.*" Indeed it would have been in vain to have laid any ſtreſs upon the terms made uſe of by the Preſident, for we have ſeen it decided, that the ſame, and much broader phraſeology is held not to comprehend *terms of reſtitution.*

Thus then, unleſs I am entirely miſtaken in the correctneſs and applicability of the law, and in my conſcience I believe I am not, it appears, firſt, that the Preſident was not empowered to order the *reſtitution of the fine;* and ſecondly, that if he was, yet he has not in his charter of pardon made uſe of apt, legal words ſufficient for ſuch purpoſe. It therefore follows that here is not only an aſſumption of prerogative unknown to the Conſtitution, but a daring attempt to aſcribe to an official act of the Executive an effect directly in the face of the law. This, however, ought not, perhaps, ſo much to excite ſurpriſe, for when one branch of the Government has the profligate audacity to attempt to market with deriſion a public ſtatute which had been regularly and formally enacted, it certainly can have little ſcruple to trample on all thoſe forms, which the wiſdom of our anceſtors has eſtabliſhed.

I have now compleated the taſk I aſſigned myſelf when I began theſe numbers. It may be expected, perhaps, by thoſe who remember that the *eventual* payment of the fine, was the purchaſe of a ſuppreſſion of Callender's threatened narrative of the whole tranſaction, that ſome obſervations will here be made on the everlaſting diſgrace to which Mr. Jefferſon has expoſed himſelf, by the evident motives which induced him to perſiſt in ordering the payment of the money after thoſe doubts as to his legal powers had been fairly laid before him. But all remarks of this ſort will find a place in the occaſional editorial paragraphs of the day; it is deſirable that no conſiderations of a perſonal nature ſhould mix themſelves with the greateſt conſtitutional queſtion. We ſhall be attentive to the firſt anſwer which may appear from any quarter, of ſufficient reſpectability to entitle it to our notice, and it ſhall meet with an early attention. A fair, full and candid diſcuſſion is our object, and if we live, this diſcuſſion ſhall be had; nay, it ſhall be continued and repeated at every opportunity, and every attitude, till the great body of the people perfectly comprehend the ſubject, even in all its remote conſequences.

It remains to be ſeen whether thoſe in power, can by fair words and profeſſions, ſeduce the American nation to yield to direct and daring USURPATION.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.

Arrived, brig Friendſhip, Avery, from Ruſſia, 89 days; ſchooner Hazard, Hart, from do. 75 days. Captain Hart ſailed from Cronſtandt, June 19. July 14 paſſed thro' the Sound, ſhip William, Pickett, of Newburyport. July 17, ſpoke ſhip Fame, Bullock, 2 days from Elſineur, bound to Providence. Auguſt 25, lat. 42, long. 57, ſpoke brig Hope, Gardner, 50 days from Liverpool, bound to Boſton.

Same day, came up from quarantine, ſhip Mary, Grey, from before the Havanna, being refuſed admittance to that port. Auguſt 29, lat. 38, long. 73, ſpoke ſloop Aſtrea, 4 days from New York, for New Providence.

Same day, came up from quarantine, Britiſh brig Elizabeth, Gibſon, St. Vincents. Auguſt 13, lat. 26, long 66, ſpoke ſhip Joſeph, from Demerara, for Portſmouth. Auguſt 10, lat. 22, long. 65, ſpoke ſhip Florenza, from Baltimore, for Cape Francois.

Same day, Britiſh ſchr. Hunter, Smith, from Liverpool, N. S. Alſo, came up from Quarantine, ſchr. Dolphin, Adams, Surrinam.

Capt. Adams left at Surinam, July 17, ſch'rs Iſabella, Sumner, and Three Siſters, Rich, of Boſton; ſch'r ——, Pierce, of Scituate, captain dead. Auguſt 23, lat. 35, long. 74, ſpoke ſch. Milford, M'Marr, two days from Alexandria for Barbados.

Capt. Greene, coming out of Fort Royal, ſpoke brig Bee, Woodman, of Newburyport, bound in. Auguſt 11, ſpoke ſhip Atlantic, How, from Boſton for Havanna. Auguſt 12, lat. 26, long. 69, ſpoke brig Venelia, Auſtin, 19 days from Baltimore for Barbados.

September 6.

A letter from a correſpondent at Portſmouth, dated on Friday laſt, aſſures us, "That the reſult of the federal election for members of congreſs, in about 20 towns in the neighborhood of that city, is a majority of 54 votes for the *federal republican* ticket. In theſe 20 towns the majority laſt March for the *democrats* was 449. From this agreeable circumſtance, and other accounts equally pleaſing, from the towns more remote, we anticipate a very handſome majority."

NEW YORK, September 9.

A paſſenger on board the ſchr. John, captain Burthen, from St. Thomas', has politely favored us with the following information: "That a few days previous to his ſailing from St. Thomas' he left St. Vincents, where the Engliſh troops had arrived which were ſtationed at Surinam, and all the other ports formerly in poſſeſſion of the Dutch; they being evacuated on the account of the arrival of the Dutch fleet with troops which have taken poſſeſſion of all the ſtations."

—

On Monday evening laſt, ſailed from this port the ſchr. Experiment, captain Cotterill, with 180 men and proviſions on board, under the command of Meſſrs. Creighton, Grenell and Leacraft, Midſhipmen, deſtined for the City of Waſhington, to join the United States frigate John Adams, now fitting out for the Mediterranean.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 13.

Mr. DUANE has been kind enough to give the *Alexandria Advertiſer* credit for a paragraph reſpecting Mr. Bayard and the late "*infamous* Judiciary Law," which never appeared in it, and as the editor is not very ambitious of taking from his neighbor that which is juſtly his due, he requeſts Mr. Duane will be good enough to place it to the credit of J. D. Weſtcott, as he preſumes there muſt be a large balance due the Aurora by the *Columbian Advertiſer, late.* "*The Times, &c.*"

—

The preſent proprietor of the Coffee-Houſe being deſirous of rendering as complete ſatisfaction to the ſubſcribers as poſſible, requeſts a meeting on Wedneſday next between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, to fix on what papers they wiſh taken for their benefit, and alſo to make ſome neceſſary regulations for the future government thereof. A punctual and general attendance is particularly ſolicited.

—

LITERARY FAIR.

The Bookſellers of Philadelphia are informed, that the LITERARY FAIR will be held in Philadelphia, on Monday, the 18th of October next.

Mathew Carey, Sec'y.

Philadelphia Sept. 10, 1801.

—

FEDERALISM REVIVING.

With pleaſure we preſent our readers with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of the firſt reſpectability.

N. Y. E. Poſt.

"*Miſſiſſippi Territory, Aug.* 7.

"In the late election here for territorial repreſentatives, a great change has been made for the better. The old members are almoſt all out, and had the federal part of the community known their ſtrength on this occaſion, none but real reſpectable men would have been elected."

—

"How have the republicans been treated? They have been abuſed *en maſſe,*" and individually too. Why? Becauſe they have been true to their profeſſions, their principles, and their truſt, and have endeavored to ſave the great body of the people, from a deſtructive ſyſtem of anarchy; from being gulled by a few foreigners, Duane, Cheetham, Gallatin, &c. who conſtitute themſelves, very impertinently, "the *organs* (or, as Callender will have it, the *bag-pipes*) of the public will." Heaven preſerve us from ſuch organs! But theſe celebrated men are miſtaken, I will not ſay deſignedly, although it looks like lying. Let the ſaddle be placed upon the right horſe. The fact is, that *the people are the organ,* upon which theſe fellows play what tune they pleaſe.

Gaz. U. States.

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Logan county, Kentucky, to his friend at the Sweet Springs, dated July, 1802.

"A half ſkull bone very remarkable for ſize, has been found in ſinking one of capt. Berry's ſalt wells deeper, ſince you left this place. It weighs 246 lbs. the eye hole ſo large that a common ſized man can creep thro it; the bone ſound and entire round the eye hole, not decayed as it is in other parts; the noſtril is very large, and the cavity for the brains not larger than a pint bowl, ſo that the monſtrous head could never have contained more than one quart of brains. Some of the double teeth being found, weighed ſix pounds each. *Stanton Pol. Mir.*

—

The following paragraph is copied from a Rotterdam paper of June 25—it will ſerve, in one inſtance, to ſhew what an opinion is there entertained of the 'greateſt man in America.' Was our national character ever before ſo degraded?

Tom Pain has experienced the greateſt uneaſineſs imaginable ever ſince the ſigning of the Concordate between the Pope and the French government. The political & religious revolutions in France operate on his tender frame, the ſame as rough weather on certain fiſh. All within him is rage and turbulence. He declares it would have been more bearable and conſiſtent, if Bonaparte had introduced Mahometaniſm! Mr. Jefferſon ſeems to feel for his ſuffering friend, and is devoutly praying—but whether on his bended knees or not we don't know—that Tom may find the reward of his labors in the gratitude of nations! He did not think proper to ſtay for his reward in England, where Newgate yawned for him; and ſo high an opinion had Robeſpierre for his eminent ſervices, that he would have remunerated him with the guilloting, if he had not been unwilling, at that time, to gratify the Britiſh government. Mr. Jefferſon, in order to fulfil his wiſhes, muſt endeavour to prevail on the Chickaſaw nation of Indians, now at peace with America, to confer ſome diſtinguiſhed favor on his friend—if, for inſtance, it were only *ſcalping!*—We wiſh, more devoutly perhaps than the wothy Preſident, that Tom may, as ſoon as poſſible, receive full compenſation for all the good he has ſhed in Europe.

—

The following Reſolutions were paſſed by the Legiſlature of Tenneſſee, at their laſt ſeſſion.

Reſolved, by the General Aſſembly of the State of Tenneſſee, That for the encouragement of the manufactures thereof, the ſeveral county courts at their diſcretion, ſhall give the ſum of fifteen dollars as a premium, to the lady who ſhall make the beſt, fineſt and neateſt piece of cottoncloth, containing fifteen yards—for the next fineſt, ten dollars, and for the third quality, five dollars, the ſeveral county courts aforeſaid, may, at their next Spring ſeſſions, make publication that the above premiums will be allowed at their ſeveral fall ſeſſions, and the ſaid court ſhall appoint not leſs than three, nor more than five diſintereſted perſons to judge of the quality of the cloth ſo produced by the candidates, and make report accordingly, the ſaid monies to be paid at the time the deciſion takes place, out of the funds of the county.

Reſolved further, That the members of the preſent General Aſſembly, do recommend to their ſucceſſors, whoever they may be, to appear at the next ſeſſion of aſſembly clothed in the manufacture of their own ſtate.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Lapwing, Beck,	Turks-Iſland
Sloop Mary & Sally Orcutt	St. Andrews
Harmony, Ellwood,	Philadelphia
Sterling, Watſon,	Baltimore
Hawk, Millekin	Portland
Schr. Eliza, Whittredge,	Salem.

CLEARED.

Schr. Evelina, Croodhill,	Barbados
Fame Tucker,	Salem.

Alexandria Theatre.

Poſitively the Laſt Night.

FOR THE BENEFT OF
Mrs. WEST, Jun.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
Will be preſented the celebrated PLAY, (never performed here) from the German of Kotzebue, author of Pizarro, &c. &c. called

ROLLA;
OR, THE
Virgin of the Sun.

To which will be added, an
OLIO,
Conſiſting of Song, Dance, and Recitation.

A Grand Garland Dance.
Compoſed by Mr. Francis, for the celebrated Pantomime of HERCULES and OMPHALE.

RECITATION—Death & the Farmer,
By Mr. Bernard.

Favorite Song, *(No Indeed not I)*
By Mrs. Weſt, Jun.

Tripple Horapipe, by Meſſrs. Francis, Sully, and Mrs. Hopkins.

SONG, (Sweet Nightingale) Mrs. Green.

Comic SONG, (Pady O'Blarney,)
By Mr. Sully.

Comic SONG, (Old Woman of 80—
By deſire) Mr. Hopkins.

The whole to conclude with GOLDSMITH'S EPILOGUE, *in the character of Harlequin, by Mr. Sully, who will take a flying leap thro' a Blazing Sun, ſurrounded with Fireworks.*

*** *The doors to be opened at half paſt 5, and the performance to commence at half paſt 6 preciſely.*

September 13.

Public Sale.

On the 1ſt day of October next will be ſold on the premiſes at a credit of 60 days for negociable notes with approved indorſers or bills on London or White Haven at 120 days ſight—the following valuable property.

One lot of ground bounded and lying on Union Street 54½ feet 10½ inches to the north of King Street and running thence northerly with Union Street 21 feet 1½ inches to Fayette Street thence with the line of that ſtreet 70 feet.

One lot of ground lying upon Union ſtreet 126 feet to the north of King ſtreet and running thence northerly Union ſtreet 46 feet 6 inches thence eaſtwardly with a line parallel King ſtreet 70 feet.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Sept. 13. Vendue Maſter.

STOLEN

On the night of the 11th of Auguſt, from the Subſcribers Waggon, on the Alexandria Road about five miles below Centerville a

BAY GELDING,

Five years old, near fifteen hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and I believe is branded on the near ſhoulder, thus, I. L. ſhod all round, and lengthy made. Any perſon that will deliver ſaid horſe to Phineas Janney in Alexandria or to the ſubſcriber near Winchester, Virginia, ſhall receive twenty dollars reward, with an addition of thirty dollars for the thief if delivered in Winchester jail.

JOSHUA LUPTON.
September 13. eo3t

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

—

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

—

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluoralbus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

—

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease, If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders, They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the Symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Paticular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

—

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to al appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replet with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

—

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

—

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

—

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

—

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

—

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

—

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

—

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS-PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

—

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the subscribers at the corner of Prince and Water Streets.

New-England Rum in barrels, best Boston Bay Mackerell, pickel'd Salmon, Whale Oil, mould and dipt Candles, brown Soap, Allum Salt, Allum Ground, ditto, fine, do. three boxes Tumblers, 2 hhds. Allum, 1 case fashionable men's Hats, a few casks Bordeaux Clarett, Grindstones, Rhode Island Lime, best manufactured Richmond Tobacco, and a general assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens Shoes.

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

September 8. eo3w

Cash given for FLAX-SEED, by

BENJ. SHREEVE, Junr.

August 28. eo

The subscribers authorised by the Will of the late George Carter, of Stafford County, will sell at Public Auction on the first Monday of December next, in the town of Leesburg, his

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying on both sides of Goose Creek, in this County, and running from thence to the said town; containing about five thousand acres, most of which has been laid off in lots, and since leased for lives or a term of years; from the peculiarly eligible situation of this land, and its great fitness for the improving state of agriculture that is taking place in this neighborhood, it is hoped that it will be an object worth the attention of those who wish to vest their money in landed property; one third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds to be paid by two annual installments; six per cents of the Stock of the U. States will be taken in payment for one half of the two delayed installments, at its current value, in the principal commercial towns, or bonds with good personal security and mortages will be required to secure the payments.

Mr. John Mathias, living in Leesburg, and surveyor of this County, has a plat of the land and will survey or show any part of it to those who wish it, they paying his expences for so doing.

LANDON CARTER, Junr.
THOMAS L. LEE.

Loudoun County, August 20. eo

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartshorne for himself and John Thomas Ricketts, in Alexandria—Israel Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferson; Bushrod Taylor and Wm. Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowdson and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a business in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publish without consulting the other commissioners as they are all at a distance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be shewn by the other commissioners, to any person applying. The law require *ten dollars* to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining sum of ninety dollars, on each share, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the President and Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo.

THE
Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Tavern every morning, at half past four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6tzaw

AMBROSE VASSE,

At his Store in King-Street, has for sale,

Coffee, first quality in bags,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson, & } *TEAS,*
Imperial,
Loaf Sugar in Hhds. and Bbls.
Old Sherry Wine,
Port Wine,
Mustard in boxes of 3 and 6 Dozen each,
Chocolate,
Claret in boxes, and a few Crates of Earthenware.

August 12. eo

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop Eliza, capt. Evelcth,

Five Tons in bars of different sizes,

To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.